

REPORT
ON
TRADES SOCIETIES
IN THE
UNITED STATES,

BY
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EXPERT AND SPECIAL AGENT.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 17, 1884.

HON. CHAS. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the somewhat fragmentary results of my inquiry into trades societies in the United States, which was conducted incidentally to the main investigation into the wages paid in manufacturing industries.

This report consists essentially of a list of the more important national societies, or those composed of two or more branches, generally situated in different towns or cities, with the numbers of such branches and their location by states, the number and locations of the unattached societies, and the industries with which these several societies, national and local, are connected.

The report does not give even these simple facts for all societies whose existence was ascertained. It has been impossible, notwithstanding repeated and earnest efforts put forth, to obtain the facts covering a number of societies; the omissions, however, constitute but a small percentage of the number reported.

Only a few of the societies made any thing like a full report in detail upon the schedules sent to them. From some of these I have made abstracts, both on account of the intrinsic value of the matter contained, and also as showing the kind of information which it is desirable should be secured regarding organizations of this class.

Respectfully,

J. D. WEEKS,
Special Agent.

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

The design of this investigation was to learn the number, membership, objects, receipts, expenditures, methods, etc.—in a word, the characteristics—of the trades societies of the United States as near to May 31, 1880, as the rules and methods of administration of these societies would permit. In making up the report for any society, that official year which corresponds most nearly with the census year was taken; and, when comparison was made with previous years, this year was regarded as the standard.

The title "Trades Societies" is used to designate what are commonly called trades-unions, and is so used because some of the organizations included in this report object to being called trades-unions. I have included in the report all organizations of employés, by whatever name called, that in any way take cognizance of the rates of wages or the relations of employer and employed. Organizations which are purely benevolent or charitable in their purposes, such as the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the various beneficial associations of railroad and other employés, such as that of the employés of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are not reported upon. These are more in the nature of mutual insurance companies than of trades societies.

As to any omissions or errors which may be found to exist, I can only say that I have faithfully tabulated the information received.

It should also be noted that a number of the societies reported upon are international, or have branches in other countries than the United States. Where it has been possible to do so, all statistics regarding the branches outside of the United States have been omitted. This has in most cases been possible in the classification by states, but not always in giving membership, expenditures, etc.

METHOD ADOPTED.

In collecting these statistics the first object sought was to make a directory of the different societies. In this I was materially aided by a number of prominent trades-unionists in various parts of the country, by the reports of the different unions, and by the journals devoted to trade and labor matters. I found, however, a strange disinclination in some quarters to give any information as to the names of the officers of the several societies, the dates or places of meeting, or even the fact of the existence of the society. The reason given was a fear that the information would be used to the injury of the society or of its officers.

As rapidly as the requisite names and addresses were secured, schedules asking information in regard to the objects, membership, methods, etc., of the several societies were sent out from the office of the special agent.

NUMBER OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

From the information received, the table given at the close of this report, showing the total number of local or unattached societies and of the branches of the national societies has been prepared. It is not claimed that this is more than an approximation. It is simply the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and in some cases is made up from reports in newspapers and from other non official sources.

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

From this it appears that the existence of 2,440 such societies or branches was ascertained. These were found in all of the states except Florida, and in the territories of Utah and Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. These are reported as existing in 132 industries, but the number of industries actually represented in these unions is much greater, as some of the societies reporting include in their membership several trades. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, for example, includes, among others, puddlers, muck-, bar-, nail-, plate-, guide-, and sheet-rollers, both iron and steel, nailers, heaters, helpers, etc., while the organization of the Knights of Labor includes representatives of a large number of industries.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

The following table gives the distribution of the trades societies of which the location was learned, arranged by states, in order of the number of societies:

State or territory.	Number of societies.	State or territory.	Number of societies.	State or territory.	Number of societies.
Total.....	2,440	Maryland.....	45	Nebraska.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	620	Kansas.....	29	Delaware.....	9
Ohio.....	252	California.....	28	Texas.....	0
Illinois.....	226	Colorado.....	27	Nevada.....	8
New York.....	218	Alabama.....	23	Wyoming.....	8
Missouri.....	149	Wisconsin.....	22	Georgia.....	7
New Jersey.....	122	Louisiana.....	22	Vermont.....	4
Massachusetts.....	117	Minnesota.....	21	Utah.....	4
West Virginia.....	83	Maine.....	17	Mississippi.....	4
Indiana.....	77	District of Columbia.....	15	Arkansas.....	3
Kentucky.....	50	Tennessee.....	14	South Carolina.....	3
Michigan.....	58	Oregon.....	12	New Hampshire.....	2
Iowa.....	40	Virginia.....	11	Wisconsin.....	2
Connecticut.....	40	Rhode Island.....	10	North Carolina.....	1

From this table it appears that Pennsylvania heads the list with 620 out of 2,440, or 25 per cent. This state leads not only in trades societies, but in many of the benevolent and beneficial organizations. These organizations often are the main savings-banks of the workmen. They are accident-insurance, sick-insurance, and life-insurance companies, all combined. In many cases the small amount of weekly dues paid to these various societies is the only provision made against the future. In addition to this, these trades societies protect, or strive to protect, the workman in his employment, and furnish in many cases an agency through which he secures employment in case of idleness. For these reasons, in states where the character of employment is so largely mechanical, manufacturing, and mining, as in Pennsylvania, and where the "periods of hiring" are short, it is natural to find that trades societies flourish most abundantly.

The next states in number of societies are Ohio, with 252; Illinois, with 226; New York, with 218; Missouri, with 149; New Jersey, with 122; and Massachusetts, with 117.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

In the annexed table is given the number of trades societies arranged according to the great subdivisions of occupations:

	Number.
Agriculture.....	0
Professional and personal services.....	16
Trade and transportation.....	279
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	2,014
Mining.....	131
All industries.....	2,440

The largest number of branches under any one division of industries is the number of local assemblies under the Knights of Labor, which number 866, with 31 district assemblies. In these local assemblies, however, are included a large number of trades. The next in number of branches is the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which numbers 173 lodges, followed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with 141 divisions, and the Typographical Union, with 101 subordinate unions. The coal-miners are credited with 130 societies, but these were not consolidated into one organization, as was each of the other classes named.

IMPORTANT TRADES ORGANIZATIONS.

The following list gives the names of the most important trades organizations, including all that can be called national, or those that have two or more branches in different places. These vary greatly in their importance. Some exercise a vast influence upon the industry with which they are connected :

Bakers' Union, Journeymen, of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity.	Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated Association of.
Barbers' Protective and Beneficial Association, National Master.	Iron Molders' Union of North America.
Bricklayers' National Union.	Labor Union, International.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. (Int.)	Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.
Carpenters' Benevolent Association.	Locomotive Firemen of United States and Canada, Brotherhood of.
Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of.	Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Order of American.	Marine Engineers' Association, National.
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.	Mechanical Engineers' Association.
Cigar Packers' Union.	Miners' Union.
Coopers' International Union.	Mule Spinners' Association.
Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths, and Pattern Makers, Amalgamated Society of.	Seamen's Benevolent Union.
Furniture Workers' Association of North America.	Shipwrights and Caulkers' Union.
Granite Cutters' National Union.	St. Crispin, Knights of.
Hat Finishers' Association, United States Wool.	Stove Mounters' Union.
Hat Finishers of the United States, National Association, Silk and Fur.	Tack Makers' Union.
Hat Finishers of the United States, National Trade Association of.	Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Workers' Union.
Hat Makers' National Association.	Typographia, Deutsch-Amerikanische.
Hatters' Association, United Wool.	Typographical Union, International.
Horseshoers' National Union.	Weavers' Association, United.
	Window Glass Blowers' National Union.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SOCIETIES DURING 1879-'80.

The reports received, so far as they give information on this point, indicate that there was a decided increase in the number of unions and branches during the census year. Not only were the existing unions largely increased in membership, but new branches were added and many new unions were formed. The marked increase of production and the demands of labor for increased wages, following the so-called "boom" in business which put an end to a long period of industrial depression, were apparently the causes of this multiplication of such societies.

AGE OF THE UNIONS.

But very few of the unions reported upon, so far as their age could be learned, have had a long existence. The history of unionism in most cases is that an organization is effected under the stress of some difficulty, flourishes for a while, and then dies out, to be brought to life again in case of urgent need. This is not uniformly true, however, as some of the unions date back some years. This is especially true of the national organizations. The International Typographical Union dates back to 1850; the Hat Finishers' National Trade Association to 1854; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to 1863, and perhaps earlier; the Cigar Makers' International Union to 1864, and the Bricklayers' International Union to 1865.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

One of the most important features in the history of labor in this country was the marvelous development of organization during the years 1879 and 1880, and the character which that organization assumed. This development reached its highest point toward the close of the latter year.

I have already referred to the great increase not only in the numbers but in the membership of unions during these years. In addition to this numerical development, there was a consolidation of interests that had before been disunited though not discordant, with such an organization of the different classes of labor and of labor societies that they could act with a unity and force hitherto impossible. Indeed, there was in course of formation a "republic of labor", into which it was designed to bring all labor, and which, with its subordinate communities, should legislate upon labor matters and be powerful to enforce its decrees.

National unions or societies, having subordinates or branches in various sections of the country, have existed for many years. These national unions legislate for all the branches, and, in many cases, for all those connected with the industry, whether members of the society or not, the trade thus acting as one in all matters of general importance, and giving aid and counsel wherever necessary. But these amalgamations or national unions were generally confined to lodges or branches in which the members were all in the same trade; as, for example, the Hat Finishers' Unions, including wool- and fur-hat finishers; the Typographical Union, including only compositors in printing offices; the Bricklayers' Union, including only bricklayers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, including only locomotive engineers. The movement to which I refer, however, was a step in advance of this, and was marked by the amalgamation of different trades, and of unions in different trades, into centralized bodies.

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

One of the outward manifestations of this consolidation was found in the organization of a number of trades and labor assemblies in the great cities of the country. These organizations included, or aimed to include, in their membership all of the unions or trades societies in the cities or districts where they were formed, and became in a certain sense a local parliament of labor, undertaking to legislate on general matters pertaining to labor in those cities, and to assist each other in difficulties.

During this time, also, an attempt was made to organize an association similar to the trades-unions congress existing in England, or an international labor union, as it was called. This congress aimed to bring into its membership all of the unions in the country, forming one grand labor congress, that should consider all general questions affecting labor, and endeavor to influence national legislation in a way that bodies of a constituency merely local could not hope to do.

A still further manifestation of this movement is found in the organization of the Knights of Labor. As has already been indicated, unions have heretofore consisted chiefly of workmen engaged in the same or similar trades, and this necessitated the presence, in any locality where a union was to be formed, of a sufficient number of persons engaged in the same or similar trades to support such a union. In many trades this was well-nigh impossible, and hence in a great many sections and places in the country organized labor was almost unknown. The Knights of Labor provided for organization in these sections by furnishing an organization into the local assemblies of which men engaged in all occupations—providing they came within the qualifications established—could be received, and thus in many parts of the country local assemblies grew up which included in their membership almost as many occupations as there were members.

There can be no question that the organization of labor during 1879-'80 reached a point of perfection which it never had reached before. It is to be regretted that the information at hand as to the character and effect of this organization is not more complete.

REPORTS OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT SOCIETIES.

As has already been stated, but few reports, complete as to membership, methods, etc., were received. Some of these, however, conveyed so much information that it has been deemed best to include them singly in this report. They are accordingly given below:

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Organized 1864.

Objects—"To secure united action, and a fair compensation for actual work done. To give aid to all cigar-makers struggling for a just cause according to our constitution, to help the sick and afflicted, and to bury our deceased members."

[NOTE.—This union is international, having branches in the British provinces. The statistics of these subordinate unions are included in the report. The report is for the year ending September, 1881, as this was the most complete that it was possible to secure.]

<i>Subordinate unions.</i>	
Number of subordinate unions, September, 1880	74
Subordinates chartered or rechartered in 1880-'81	70
Subordinates dissolved or suspended in 1880-'81	18
Total gain, 1880-'81	52
Number of subordinate unions, September, 1881	126
<i>Membership.</i>	
Total membership, September, 1880	3,500
Initiated, 1880-'81	13,233
Admitted by card, 1880-'81	5,188
Total gain	18,421
Suspended, 1880-'81	3,076
Withdrawn by card, 1880-'81	5,728
Not accounted for, September, 1881	508
Total loss	9,312
Net gain, 1881	9,109
Total membership, September, 1881	12,909

[NOTE.—The increase in the year named was the greatest in the history of the union, and made the number of unions and their membership at the close of the society year, September, 1881, the largest recorded. In 1877 the entire membership was but 1,016, with 17 unions.]

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

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Financial statement.

Balance on hand September 16, 1880.....	\$88 55
Receipts to September 15, 1881	6,118 49
	<hr/> 6,207 04 <hr/>
Expenditures for year ending September 15, 1881.....	5,108 25
Cash on hand.....	1,098 79
	<hr/> 6,207 04 <hr/>

The receipts are chiefly from capitation tax of 15 cents a member, charter fees, and sale of supplies, such as withdrawal cards, labels, etc. The expenditures, which do not include any of the expenses of the subordinate unions, but only of the international, were chiefly for printing.

Strikes.

The general provision of this union regarding strikes is found in Article VI of its constitution, and is as follows:

"SEC. I. The international union guarantees its moral and pecuniary support to all its members in difficulties which may arise between them and their employers. The amount of assistance shall be four dollars per week, and shall commence on the day when the difficulty is approved by the proper authorities."

In case of approved lock-outs, the assistance granted is the same as in case of strikes.

It must not be presumed, however, that the union favors strikes, except as what they consider a last resort. In case of a difficulty regarding wages, in which more than twenty-five members are involved, a legal strike can not be declared unless two-thirds of all the members of the local unions voting upon the question vote for it.

In the year ending September 15, 1881, there were forty-one strikes; twenty-two for an increase in wages, ten against a reduction, one against apprentices, one against a foreman, five against the truck system, one against a non-union man, and one against victimizing a union man. All but five are reported to have been successful. The amount spent in these strikes by the international union in 1881 was \$10,049 64.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Organized December, 1873.

Object—Promotion of the interests of the locomotive firemen of the United States and Canada.

Subordinate lodges.

Number of subordinate lodges December, 1879	(No record.)
Number of subordinate lodges December, 1880	78

Membership.

Total membership December, 1879.....	(No record.)
Total membership December, 1880.....	2,800

Financial statement.

Balance on hand, 1879.....	(No record.)
Total income in 1880	\$15,000
Expenditures:	
Sick relief	\$5,000
Burial fund	3,000
Superannuation fund	(None.)
Accident fund	(None.)
Support of traveling members.....	(None.)
Conducting trade disputes	(None.)
Benevolent grants to destitute families	3,000
Total benevolent.....	<hr/> 11,000
All other expenses	3,000
Total expenditure.....	<hr/> 14,000 <hr/>
Balance on hand December, 1880.....	<hr/> 1,000 <hr/>

This report shows only the receipts and expenses of the grand lodge, and does not include any of the subordinate lodges. This society cares for the sick and disabled members, and provides for their families in case of their decease. About 116 of the locomotive firemen are members. The dues are \$6 a year. The society has never been implicated in any strike, one of the fundamental principles being to oppose strikes.

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

SILK- AND FUR-HAT FINISHERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized September, 1843.

Object—To establish a uniform price-list.

Lodges.

Number of lodges December 31, 1879.....	12
Number of lodges December 31, 1880.....	12
Increase, 1880.....	0

Membership.

Membership December 31, 1879:	
Journeyman	527
Apprentices.....	66
Total membership December 31, 1879	593
Membership December 31, 1880:	
Journeyman	648
Apprentices.....	60
Total membership December 31, 1880.....	708
Increase, 1880.....	115

Financial statement.

Income of national society for the year ending December 31, 1880.....	\$106 20
Cost of conducting business.....	(No record.)
Dues per member per year:	
National	\$0 30
Local.....	3 00

NATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION OF HAT FINISHERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Organized 1854.

Objects—To insist on a proper apprenticeship, to prevent encroachment of employer on employes, and *vice versa*; also benevolence.
Time covered by report, May, 1879, to May, 1880.*Sub-associations.*

Number of sub-associations May, 1879.....	11
Number of sub-associations May, 1880.....	11
Increase, 1879-'80	0

Membership.

Membership May, 1879:	
Journeyman	1,765
Apprentices	312
Members admitted 1879-'80	(No record.)
Total membership May, 1879	2,077
Membership May, 1880:	
Journeyman	2,030
Apprentices.....	331
Total membership May, 1880	2,361
Increase in membership 1879-'80.....	284

Financial statement.

Total income of national association for the year ending May, 1880.....	\$444 80
Total expenses of national association for the year ending May, 1880	320 94
Balance on hand May, 1880.....	123 86

[NOTE.—This report shows only the receipts and expenses of the national association, and does not include the expenditure of any of the sub-associations. The national association has no expense for benevolent or trade purposes. These expenses are met by the local associations. Strikes, however, are very infrequent in this trade.]

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

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BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL UNION.

Organized October 17, 1865.

The membership is principally bricklayers, but includes some members who work in other branches of the building trades, as plasterers, stonemasons, cement-workers, etc.

Objects—Benevolence, the regulation of wages, and the hours of labor.

Subordinate unions.

Number of subordinate unions December 31, 1879.....	3
Number of subordinate unions December 31, 1880.....	15
Increase, 1880.....	12

(Of these, 9 were reorganized.)

Membership.

Membership December 31, 1879.....	(No record.)
Admitted in 1880.....	(No record.)
Excluded in 1880.....	(No record.)
Membership December 31, 1880.....	1,558
Increase in membership, 1880.....	(No record.)

Financial statement.

Total income of national union for 1880.....	\$263 15
Total expenditure of national union for 1880.....	208 15
Balance on hand.....	55 00

[NOTE.—This is the balance-sheet of the national union only. No data were obtained showing the receipts and expenditures of the subordinate unions, though they spent considerable sums both for benevolent and for trade purposes. Some of the local unions have large sums in their treasuries. No. 1 of Ohio, has \$6,300; No. 1 of Indiana, \$6,400; No. 36 of New York, \$800.]

Strikes.

Regarding the views of this organization on strikes, the secretary, Mr. L. Carpenter, writes: "Speaking in behalf of the organization which I represent, I desire to say that, notwithstanding the fact that we have rules and laws calculated to meet and govern strikes, yet it is one of the great ends of the organization at all times to avoid any thing calculated to create and bring on strikes. It is the aim of our organization to have all disputes settled by arbitration. At the same time we claim as wage-workers that it is only through organizations of labor that the differences between employers and employed can be properly arbitrated, from the fact that in organization of labor there is found something with which to arbitrate."

This organization was at one time of great strength and influence, but during the years 1874-'79 it lost many members, having but 229 in 1879. In 1880, however, it gained strength rapidly.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Organized 1863.

Subordinate divisions.

Number of subordinate divisions September, 1879.....	158
Number of subordinate divisions September, 1880.....	149
Decrease, 1879-'80.....	9

Membership.

Membership September 30, 1879 (estimated).....	6,000
Members admitted 1879-'80.....	(No record.)
Members lost (excluded, died, etc.).....	(No record.)
Membership September 30, 1880 (estimated).....	7,000
Increase, 1879-'80.....	1,000

4th. *Accident benefits*.—For total disability, \$700; partial disability, \$350.

5th. *Superannuation benefits* paid to members over fifty years of age, who, through age and infirmity, are incapable of earning the usual amount of wages in the locality in which they are employed. Members enjoying this benefit are not allowed to earn more than half wages. The benefit is for life, and, if the member is of 18 years' standing, amounts to \$2 45 per week; if of 25 years' standing, \$2 80 per week.

6th. *Emigration benefit*.—Forty-two dollars.

The character of the other benefits is sufficiently indicated by their names.

The expenses included under the title "trade privileges" includes strike pay, arbitration and conciliation expenses, law expenses, and all other expenditure in connection with trade questions.

The history of this society in England has been a remarkable one. At the close of 1879 it had 17,034 members and 342 branches, and had paid out £297,921, or £32 0s. 3½d. per member in benefits during the 20 years of its organization. This was divided as follows:

Unemployed benefit,	£96,936, being	£10 8s. 4d. per member for 20 years.
Tool benefit,	9,958, being	1 1s. 4½d. per member for 20 years.
Sick benefit,	91,035, being	9 15s. 7½d. per member for 20 years.
Funeral benefit,	17,757, being	1 18s. 2d. per member for 20 years.
Accident benefit,	11,150, being	1 3s. 11½d. per member for 20 years.
Superannuation benefit,	2,351, being	0 5s. 0½d. per member for 20 years.
Trade privileges,	59,635, being	6 8s. 2d. per member for 20 years.
Benevolent grants,	7,297, being	0 15s. 8½d. per member for 20 years.
Grants and loans to other trades,	1,802, being	0 3s. 10½d. per member for 20 years.
Total,	297,921, being	32 0s. 3½d.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Organized December, 1850.

Objects.—To have jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the fellowship of the craft in the United States and the British provinces.

[NOTE.—This union has 7 subordinate unions in Canada. The report of these is included in the report given below. The subordinate unions are also divided into two classes: 1st. Compositors' unions, numbering 70 subordinates. 2d. Pressmen's unions, numbering 6 subordinates. This report is for the year ending April 30, 1880.]

Unions.

Number of subordinate unions April 30, 1879.....	61
Subordinates chartered or rechartered, 1879-'80.....	15
Subordinates suspended, 1879-'80.....	3
Total increase, 1879-'80.....	12
Number of subordinate unions April 30, 1880.....	73

Membership.

Membership April 30, 1879 (estimated).....	6,425
Members admitted in 1879-'80.....	2,767
Members excluded and died, 1879-'80.....	2,224
Net gain.....	543
Membership April 30, 1880.....	6,968

[NOTE.—The president estimates, June, 1880, that in the country covered by the subordinate unions there are 8,000 union printers and 5,000 non-union.]

Financial statement.

Total income of international union for year ending April 30, 1880	\$2,278 50
Balance on hand June 6, 1879	889 45
Total expenditures for year ending April 30, 1880.....	\$3,167 95
Balance on hand April 30, 1880.....	1,634 80
	1,533 15

[NOTE.—These are the expenditures of the international officers only, and do not include the receipts or expenditures of the subordinate unions. The expenditures are all for office expenses and salaries; nothing for benevolent and trade purposes. I have not been able to learn the receipts and expenses of the subordinate unions. There were expenditures for benevolent purposes, and as thirteen strikes are reported, there must have been some expenditure for trade purposes. An imperfect return of the amount received by subordinate unions gives a total of \$22,717 19. No return of expenses of subordinates is given.]

Strikes.

The language of the constitution regarding strikes is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The international union regards the resort to strikes as inexpedient, except where the rules or principles of the international or a subordinate union may have been violated. Recognizing strikes as detrimental to the best interests of the craft, it directs subordinate unions not to order a strike without at least a three-quarters vote of the union (all the members being constitutionally notified of the meeting), and that no member shall vote on such question unless having belonged to the subordinate union at least six months."

Apprentices.

Regarding apprentices, the rules are as follows:

"SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is considered the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable printers should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to employers that some return will be made them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen. Subordinate unions should therefore, wherever practicable, endeavor to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices."

"SECTION 2. It is enjoined upon each subordinate union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each office to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting, and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership."

NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1874.

Objects—The elevation of marine engineers, and the maintenance of their rights to develop fraternal feeling and secure the results of disciplined action. There is also a mutual aid society which provides for the payment by each member of \$1 on the death of a member, which amount is paid to his heirs.

Branches.

Number of sub-associations December, 1879	20
Number of sub-associations December, 1880	27
Increase in number of sub-associations in 1880	7

Membership.

Membership, December, 1879	1,043
Members admitted in 1880	291
Members excluded in 1880	40
Membership, December, 1880	1,629
Increase in membership in 1880	586

[NOTE.—From eight of the sub-associations no returns were received. The membership must be increased by the number of members of these associations, but there is no data for even an estimate.]

Financial statement.

Balance on hand January 1, 1880	\$149 72
Total income of national association, 1880	260 45
	\$410 17
Total expenditure national association, 1880	232 50
Balance on hand January 1, 1881	177 67

[NOTE.—This report shows only the receipts and expenses of the national association. The amount was all expended for office expenses; none for benevolent or trade purposes.]

Mutual Aid (Life Insurance) Society.

Connected with this organization is a mutual-aid society, all the members of which are members of the association; but it does not include all the members of the association, it being optional to join or not. On the death of a member an assessment is levied on the surviving members, the amount of which is paid to his heirs.

The report of its operations is as follows:

Membership in 1879	172
Admitted in 1880	189
Excluded in 1880	19
Membership, December, 1880	342
Increase, 1880	170
Total income	\$1,236 00
Paid to heirs of deceased members	\$784 00
General expenses	27 80
Total expenditure	811 80
Balance on hand December, 1880	424 20

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

WINDOW GLASS WORKERS' ASSEMBLY, No. 300.

Organized 1865.

[NOTE.—This society is older than the Knights of Labor, and has lately become a branch of that order.]

Objects—"Mutual protection and support in case of strike, maintenance of an equitable rate of wages, and encouragement of thrift, economy, sobriety, and industry." (a)

This union is national, having jurisdiction over all the subordinate unions, or preceptories, as they are called, in the United States, and also one in Canada, and represents in its membership blowers, gatherers, flatteners, and cutters.

Number of preceptories.

Number of preceptories in the United States June 1, 1879.....	46
Number of preceptories in the United States June 1, 1880.....	57
Increase 1879-'80.....	11

Membership.

Total membership June 1, 1879.....	812
Admitted 1879-'80.....	569
Withdrawn by card.....	17
Expelled.....	4
Suspended.....	2
Total loss.....	23
Net gain.....	546
Total membership June 1, 1880.....	1,358

This society includes in its membership about nine-tenths of the window-glass workers of the country.

Financial statement.

Receipts to June 1, 1880.....	\$2,390 21
Expense of conducting business to June 1, 1880.....	1,204 60
Cash on hand June 1, 1880.....	1,185 61

Aside from the above receipts and expenditures, \$817 90 was voluntarily contributed and paid out for the relief of sick and distressed members. This sum is not included in the financial statement, as it did not pass into the treasury of the assembly, the rules of the assembly on this point being as follows:

"SEC. 2. The preceptors will take up a voluntary subscription for the relief of others or our own distressed members when ordered to do so by the assembly.

"SEC. 3. No funds shall be drawn from the treasury of this assembly excepting for actual expenses."

Relation of assembly to intemperance.

The action of this organization as to intemperance is very decided. The rules provide that "any member of Assembly No. 300 causing his place to stand idle on account of drink shall be fined as follows: First offense, \$5; each subsequent offense, \$10. Said fine must be paid within one week of said fine. The preceptor to order pipes pulled on any member refusing or neglecting to pay, until paid. Money collected on account of violation of this article to be paid into the treasury of the assembly."

"Any member losing work through drink shall for the first offense be fined \$1 and reprimanded in open meeting of the preceptory; for the second offense, \$2 50; and for every subsequent offense shall be fined \$5. The preceptors shall be judges of said offense. Said fine to be collected in two weeks and paid into the treasury."

The above seem to bear on the same offense, with different amounts set forth as fines. There is this difference: The former applies only to cases where a loss is entailed upon the manufacturer when the works stand idle through the intemperance of the workman; the latter is enforced where a man neglects or is unable to perform work through drink, and his place is filled without loss to the employer.

Method of adjusting wages and strikes.

The society has a permanent committee for the settlement of wages, who annually confer with a like committee from the manufacturers, and adjust the rate of wages to be paid during the year.

In case of labor difficulties the chief preceptor of the preceptory in which the trouble occurs is required to forward a detailed account or statement of the question in dispute to the president. It is then considered by the president and council, and in no case can a strike be ordered without their consent.

(a) *Limiting production.*—Although the following rule of the assembly regulating the amount of work which a cutter shall be allowed to perform was adopted subsequently to the date of this report, it is given here on account of its exceptional interest:

"No cutter belonging to Assembly 300 shall be allowed to cut for more than two and one-half pots single strength, and no more than three pots double strength; and cutters desiring to take an apprentice shall not have more than the prescribed amount for the first two years, provided that this law shall not apply to factories making four melts per week, cutters at said factories to have an average of two pots and one-half."

The production of glass is limited to 48 boxes single, and 80 boxes double strength, per week. All boxes produced exceeding the above limit are charged to the blower or gatherer offending, and the price of the same collected into the treasury of the assembly.

Rules of working.

A stoppage of work during July and August is a fixed law and has never yet been set aside.

Members are required to give seven days' notice in case they desire to cease work. In the eastern district, where factories are distant from each other, and men therefore hard to obtain, the time of notice is fourteen days. By a mutual agreement between the two committees the manufacturers comply with the same law in case they wish to discharge a member, "except in case of drunkenness or gross neglect of duty", when a man may be discharged on twenty-four hours' notice.

Members are compelled to refund money advanced by manufacturers on a promise to work, and all money advanced or loaned by members.

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

Number of local unattached trade societies and branches

INDUSTRIES.		Total.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kan.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.
ALL INDUSTRIES		2,440	28	3	28	27	46	9	.....	7	226	77	49	29	50	22	17	45	117
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES		10										1				1		1	1
1	Barbers	12										1				1		1	
2	Cooks	3																	1
3	Waiters	1																	1
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION		270	1	2	10	8	2			2	82	15	19	7	6	10	3	4	11
4	Carmen	1					1												
5	Clerks	2									1								
6	Cotton yardmen	2														2			
7	Cotton screwmen	2														1			
8	Expressmen	1																	1
9	Teamsters	3																	
10	Telegraphers	3			1											1			
Transportation:																			
11	Engineers, locomotive	141		1	4	1	1				18	7	11	5	2		1	2	4
12	Firemen, locomotive	77		1	4	2				1	11	7	8	2	2			1	2
13	Steamboat and sailing vessels, firemen	1																	
14	Steamboat and sailing vessels, longshoremen	12														2	1		3
15	Steamboat and sailing vessels, pilots	2													2				
16	Steamboat and sailing vessels, marine engineers	20	1							1	1	1				1	1	1	1
17	Steamboat and sailing vessels, seamen	8			1						1								
18	Steamboat and sailing vessels, steamboatmen	2														2			
19	Street-railroad men	2														1			
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES		2,014	22	1	18	24	44	0	.....	6	179	61	21	20	53	11	14	40	105
20	Bag-makers, leather	1																	
21	Bakers	15					1				1					1		1	
22	Beef and pork packers	1																	
23	Book-binders	4									1								
24	Boot and shoe-makers	11									2								1
25	Boot and shoe-makers, cordwainers	2																	
26	Boot and shoe-makers, Knights of St. Crispin (a)	0																	
27	Brass-molders	8									3	1							1
28	Brewers	9																	
29	Brick-makers	1									1								
30	Bristle-combers	8																	
31	Broom-makers	2									1								
Building trades: (b)																			
32	Bricklayers	41					1				4	2			1	1		2	2
33	Carpenters	20			1	1	1				3	1							1
34	Carpenters and joiners	23			1		1				6							1	2
35	Glaziers	1									1								
36	Granite-cutters (c)	40			1		2										9	2	11
37	Hoof-carriers	10									4								1
38	Lathers, journeymen	2									2								
39	Painters	14									1							1	2
40	Paper-hangers	8										1							
41	Plasterers	17				1					1	1							2
42	Plumbers	6					1				2				1				1
43	Sash and door-makers	1																	
44	Slaters	1														1			
45	Stair-builders	3																	
46	Stone-cutters	15					1				1	1							1
47	Stone-masons	12																	3
48	Butchers	7									1								
49	Cap-makers	5																	
50	Carriage-makers	4																	
51	Cigar-makers	34			1		3				13	5	3	3	1	1	2		3
52	Cigar packers	7									1								
53	Coppersmiths	1									1								
54	Carders and pickers	1																	
55	Engineers	3																	1
56	Engine-makers	1																	
57	Flour-packers	1																	
58	Furriers	1																	
Glass trade: (d)																			
59	Glass-blowers	7					1				2								
60	Glass cutters and packers	2					1												

a There are more branches than those given, but I was unable to get a full list.

b There are some local unions in the building trades of which I have no record.

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Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. V.	Wis.	Dak.	D. C.	Utah.	Wash.
53	21	4	140	9	8	2	122	218	1	262	12	620	10	3	14	9	4	11	88	22	2	15	4	8
			1					3		2		6												
			1					1		1		6												
								1		1														
								1																
7	9	1	17	4	4		10	28		10		17	2	1	5	4	2	2	2	8	1	2	2	5
								1																
								1																
								1																
			1					2										1						
8	5	1	8	2	2		7	14		11		13	1		2	3	2		1	5		1	1	2
1	4		6	2	2		2	9		4		8			2	1					1	1	1	3
								1																
1							1	3					1											
1			1					1		2		1		1	1			1	1	2				
1								2		2										1				
			1																					
45	12	3	127	5	4	2	112	187	1	100	12	630	8	2	9	5	2	0	81	14	1	13	1	8
								1																
			1				1	7		2														
			1																					
1																						2		
1			1				1	4		1														
								1		1														
			2					1		1										1				
			1					1		1														
			2					8		4														
										2		1												
			1																					
	1			4			2	12		4														

c The Granite Cutters' National Association refused all information regarding the organization. This number, however, includes most, if not all, of this branch.

Number of local unattached trade societies and branches of

	INDUSTRIES.	Total.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kan.	Ky.	La.	Mo.	Md.	Mass.
	Glass trade—Continued.																		
61	Hollow-ware blowers	4																	
62	Hollow-ware pressers	1																	
63	Hair-spinners	1																	
64	Harness-makers	8									1				1			1	2
65	Hat-finishers, National Trade Association of	11					3												1
66	Hat-finishers, silk and fur	13			1						1						1	1	1
67	Hat-finishers, wool	6					1										1		2
68	Hat-makers	12					3												1
69	Hatters, United Wool	10					2												3
70	Horseshoers	10									1							1	1
	Iron and steel industries:																		
71	Boiler-makers	5					2												
72	Chain-makers	1																	
73	Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths, and Pat- tern Makers, Amalgamated Society of	34			2		2				2	1							2
74	Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated Association of	173	1							1	10	5		1	6			1	2
75	Iron-molders	70			2	1	5			2	9	4	1		2			2	4
76	Metal-polishers	4					1												
77	Safe-makers	1																	
78	Spring-grinders	1					1												
79	Steel-workers	1																	
80	Stove-makers	1																	
81	Stove-mounters	8									1	1							
82	Tack-makers	21					1				2								15
83	Jewelers	1																	
84	Kilnmen	1																	
85	Labor, Brotherhood of	3									1								
86	Laboring men	1															1		
87	Labor, Knights of (a)	860	10		2	17	2	5		1	58	23	13	15	30			18	11
88	Labor Union	12									1								2
89	Marble-cutters	3																	1
90	Marble-polishers	1																	
91	Mechanical engineers	3																	
92	Mechanics	3														1			
93	Millers	1																	
94	Millwrights	2																	
95	Morocco finishers	1																	
96	Pavers	8																	1
97	Piano-makers	2																	1
98	Picture-frame polishers	1									1								
	Printing trades:																		
99	Plato-printers	1																	
100	Pressmen	5									1								
101	Stereotypers	2																	
102	Typographia, Deutsch-Amerikanische	14									2				1			1	
103	Typographical Union	101	2	1	4	2	4	1		1	4	5	3	1	1	1		3	3
104	Rope-makers	1																	
105	Ship ceilers and joiners	2																2	
106	Shipwrights and calkers	5																	1
107	Silver-gilders	3									1								1
	Tailoring:																		
108	Cutters	4									1								
109	Pressmen	2														1			1
110	Tailors	26			1			2			3	2			1			1	5
111	Tanners	4						1											
112	Textile fabrics	1																	
113	Textile mule-spinners	0															1		3
114	Textile weavers, silk	9																	2
115	Tinners	4									1								
116	Tin, copper, and sheet-iron workers	6									1								1
117	Trades and labor	30			1	2	1				2	1				3		1	2
118	Trap-block makers	1																	
119	Trunk-makers	3																	1
120	Upholsterers	12									2								1
121	Varnishers	5																	

a Also 31 district assemblies.

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[illegible]

STATISTICS OF TRADES SOCIETIES.

Number of local unattached trade societies and branches of

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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REPORT
ON
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

OCCURRING WITHIN

THE UNITED STATES

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1880,

BY

JOS. D. WEEKS,
EXPERT AND SPECIAL AGENT.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *March 17, 1884.*

Hon. CHAS. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the results of an investigation made by me into the number, location, causes, and results of strikes and lockouts during the calendar year 1880.

It was deemed advisable to make this report cover the calendar year 1880, instead of the census year, viz, June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.

Those who understand the difficulties in the way of such an investigation as this will not be surprised at its incompleteness, and especially at its failure to secure records of the number of employés engaged in all the strikes and lockouts reported upon, as well as the number of days and amount of wages lost. At the same time it is hoped that it will not be without value.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. D. WEEKS,
Expert and Special Agent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

That differences between employers and employed often grow into disputes, and terminate in strikes and lockouts, is a fact that is deplored, not only by the parties to these disputes, but by all classes, except a very small number of persons who really seem to take pleasure in creating and perpetuating antagonism between parties whose highest interest is in mutual good-will and the avoidance of industrial strife. Workmen as a class, and more especially in those sections of the country and in those industries that have once experienced the disastrous effects of an extended strike, are not apt hastily to undertake another—especially if the labor of the industry is organized—without what they regard as a just and urgent cause. They may be mistaken as to the justice of the demand made or the urgency of the need of action; but it is nevertheless true that, in most cases where a strike is entered upon, the workmen are honest in their belief that they are right and that they have no other recourse. Indeed, it is only such a conviction of the justice of their cause that could sustain men and their families in the midst of hardships, privations, and positive sufferings—the unwritten and untold accompaniments of so many strikes.

On the other hand, it is equally true that most employers hesitate to declare a lockout or resist a demand which may lead to a strike, without using every effort to prevent such action, and take the decisive step only when their honest judgment tells them that their industrial existence or prosperity depends upon securing their own demands or resisting those of their employés.

These conditions of mutual respect and forbearance between employers and employed which are indicated by this hesitation to engage in industrial warfare have been growing in this country for many years. The better relations of to-day have resulted from better views of the mutual rights and duties of each to the other, and a recognition of the fact that industrial warfare results in little but loss and ill-feeling. As this has come to be more fully recognized, strikes and lockouts have grown less frequent, and, by consequence, when they occur, they more frequently involve questions of some moment. Yet the records show that many strikes and lockouts still grow out of the most trivial causes. It is also true, especially in localities where large bodies of workmen are gathered, that there will always be found men who, too frequently from sinister and mercenary motives, create dissensions and endeavor to inaugurate strikes. When strikes are in progress their duration is liable to be prolonged by the efforts of such persons. Yet the tendency, as stated, is toward less frequent strikes and lockouts.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS INTO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In recent years several investigations into strikes and lockouts more or less complete have been undertaken. One of the first of any importance was that conducted in 1824 by a committee of the House of Commons, whose report aided in the repeal of the Combination Laws in 1824, which had been passed in 1800 (40 Geo. III, c. 106). The reports of this committee, as well as the antecedent statutes that led to its formation, showed that strikes were common to almost every trade, and that the different purposes for which they were employed, and the manner in which they were conducted and supported, did not differ much from those of to-day. This repeal of the laws against combination was the opportunity for a number of important and hotly contested strikes, and resulted in another inquiry in 1825. This was followed by a third in 1838. Though these were all directed to the investigation of "combinations" or trades-unions, the committees were compelled by the very nature and methods of these societies to consider the occurrence, character, and results of strikes and lockouts, and the reports contain much valuable information concerning them. More recently the inquiry into the Manchester and Sheffield outrages, and, still later, the trades-union inquiry of 1867, have added considerably to our knowledge of these conflicts. Nothing, however, approaching a general inquiry into strikes and lockouts has been undertaken in England by authority of parliament.

In 1859 the committee on trade societies of the British Social Science Association made a very thorough investigation into the relation of these societies to strikes,^(a) and gave very full statements concerning a number of the most important strikes and lockouts which had taken place in Great Britain up to the date of the inquiry. The information gathered has been of great value, but no attempt was made to show the number or extent of these conflicts. The only efforts, so far as I have been able to learn, to give the number of the strikes or lockouts

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

for an entire country for any period have been those of Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, an English gentleman, who is greatly interested in social and industrial subjects. (a) In January, 1880, Mr. Bevan read before the British Statistical Society an elaborate statement concerning the number and causes of strikes in the United Kingdom for ten years. The paper also gave, so far as obtained, the location in which these contests occurred, the occupations involved, the time and wages lost, etc. This paper is a most important contribution to the history of industrial contests.

In this country, the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics (b) in 1879 made a report on the important strikes of that state, reaching back to 1825. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics (c) followed this in 1881 with the result of a similar investigation concerning the strikes in Pennsylvania from 1835.

POVERTY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING STRIKES.

Exact and trustworthy information concerning any individual strike or lockout is exceedingly meager. What little exists is usually scattered through a number of issues of one or more newspapers which endeavor to chronicle from day to day the incidents and varying phases of these conflicts. It is but rarely that a connected and careful history is given, and then only in the case of some lockout or strike of more than ordinary importance, either from the number of men engaged, the interests involved, or its long continuance. Quite full accounts, for example, have been published of the great railroad strikes of 1877, which involved the entire country and were marked by great destruction of life and property. The same is true of some of the strikes in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and of the Crispins' strikes in Massachusetts; but many strikes and lockouts of equal importance, involving questions and interests of as great magnitude, and having in their progress and results lessons of as great import as these, have never been chronicled connectedly.

If this is true of strikes and lockouts affecting large and widespread interests and involving hundreds and thousands of workmen, it is true in a higher degree of the many of minor importance of which the fact that they even had an existence is known only in a limited district.

METHOD PURSUED IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

The first information regarding the strikes and lockouts reported upon came in almost every instance from some notice concerning them in the public prints. The columns of the papers devoted to industrial matters were very carefully examined, as well as the daily journals in the large industrial centers, and many others, daily, weekly, and monthly, published in sections where a knowledge of industrial matters led to the belief that strikes might occur. In some few cases the first information came from private sources. While every effort was made not to omit a single strike or lockout that occurred in 1880, it will be evident from this statement that it is impossible that some should not have escaped notice. It is scarcely possible that all strikes were made a matter of record in some journal, or, if they were, that all such statements fell under my observation. At the same time, it is believed that the search was so thorough that very few, even of minor importance, have escaped notice.

When the existence of a strike or lockout in any part of the country or in any industry thus became known, a short schedule of questions, accompanied by a circular letter, was sent to the parties to the contest, both employers and employed, so far as the names of either could be learned. The papers from which the existence of the strike was ascertained, generally contained the name of the employer, and sometimes that of one or more of the employés. When this was not the case, recourse was had to lists of trades societies and their officers, as well as to directories of the different industries of the United States and the "rating books" of the several mercantile agencies. Where it was not possible to ascertain names in this way, in many cases, especially in small towns, a request was sent to the postmaster asking for the names of parties to whom schedules concerning the difficulty might be sent. As a result of these different methods, there were but few cases concerning which some information was not obtained.

BLANKS USED.

The blanks used included a letter to employers, one, almost precisely similar, to employés, and a schedule of interrogatories, copies of all of which are herewith given:

[LETTER TO EMPLOYERS.]

To ———
SIR: In connection with the collection of the statistics of wages in manufacturing industries for the Tenth Census, it is proposed to collect the statistics of strikes and lockouts, so far as they are obtainable. As I learn from the newspapers that you have had a strike at

a It is possible that the reports of trade difficulties adjusted by the *conseils des prud'hommes* in France and Belgium may be regarded as such a showing, but the disputes settled by the *conseils* can hardly be called strikes or lockouts.

b *Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts*, pages 3 to 71. Boston, 1880.

c *Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*. Part III, Industrial Statistics, 1880-'81. Harrisburg, 1882. In this report strikes in the building trades in the eastern states as early as 1825 are spoken of as "about the first outbreaks in the shape of strikes and lockouts that took place in this country". This is a mistake. There is a record of a strike of New York bakers as early as 1741, and of several of the Philadelphia boot- and shoe-makers between 1799 and 1806. An important trial for conspiracy in connection with one of these strikes took place.

your works recently, may I ask you to fill out the blanks in the following schedule, so far as you have the information requisite, and to return the same to me at your earliest convenience? If you so desire, no publicity will be given to your statement, but it will be consolidated with the statistics of other strikes in industries similar to yours.

Respectfully,

JOS. D. WEEKS,
Special Agent.

[LETTER TO EMPLOYÉES.]

To _____

SIR: In connection with the collection of the statistics of wages in manufacturing industries for the Tenth Census, it is proposed to collect the statistics of strikes and lockouts, so far as they are obtainable. As I learn from the newspapers that there has been a strike or lockout recently at the works where you are or have been employed, may I ask you to fill out the blanks in the following schedule, so far as you have the information requisite, and to return the same to me at your earliest convenience? If you can aid in making the record complete, by giving me information concerning other strikes or lockouts that have occurred recently in your section, together with the names of some persons to whom I can write for full details, it will be of great value and place this office under obligations.

Respectfully,

JOS. D. WEEKS,
Special Agent.

[SCHEDULE OF QUESTIONS.]

1. Name of works: _____
 2. Location: Town or city, _____; county, _____; state, _____
 3. Name of individual, firm, or company operating works: _____
 4. Post-office address: _____
 5. Kind of goods manufactured or produced: _____
 6. What was the alleged cause of the strike or lockout? _____
 7. How many employéés were directly concerned in it? _____
 8. How many employéés in the works in which the trouble occurred, who were not directly concerned in the strike or lockout, were laid idle by reason of the same? _____
 9. Give an estimate of the number of employéés of works, other than those in which the trouble originated, who were laid idle by this strike or lockout: _____
 10. Give the number of working-days the strike or lockout continued: _____
 11. What was the total loss in wages to those directly engaged in the strike or lockout? \$ _____
 12. What was the total loss in wages to those employed in the works when the trouble originated who were not engaged in the strike or lockout, but were idle by reason of it? \$ _____
 13. Give an estimate of the amount of wages lost by the employéés of other works by reason of this strike or lockout: \$ _____
 14. What was the result of the strike; that is, on what terms was work resumed? _____
 15. What proportion of the strikers were given their old places? _____
 16. Were there any strikes or lockouts in the same works or business in the years 1878 and 1879? If so, please give a brief account of the same: _____
- (Date :) _____

(Signature :) _____
(P. O. address :) _____

Very nearly 1,200 of these blanks were sent out, from a large number of which returns giving answers to some of the questions were received. The number of answers to each question will be given in another part of this report.

RELATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉES TO THIS INVESTIGATION.

Most of the returns received have been from employers; very few from employéés. In most cases no notice has been taken by the employéés of the blanks sent to them. In some instances courteous refusals to give information have been returned. The reason generally assigned, where any has been given, has been a belief that the giving of such information by them might be used to their disadvantage by the employer.

In view of this fact it becomes important to ask what is its probable effect upon the accuracy of the returns. It is expecting too much of human nature to believe that persons in the midst of the heat and passion engendered by strikes and lockouts will always exercise a judicial impartiality and give the facts regarding them correctly, even if they have the intention to do so. At the same time, it will be found, I believe, that the liability to error, while it differs as between the two parties to a labor contest, will be the same or nearly the same with the members of each class. Experience has convinced me that there is a tendency on the part of the employé to magnify the importance of a strike, the number involved, the loss in wages, and the importance of the questions at issue. Workmen also very frequently consider a strike or a lockout as still in progress, even though the mill or workshop may be in full operation, though with new hands, the contest not being regarded by them as ended until the old workmen have their places again, or until some authority, generally a union or committee, declares the strike at an end. The error of employéés is, therefore, generally to magnify a strike.

On the other hand, the tendency of employers is to belittle these contests, to assume to believe and state that the contest was of but little moment, the numbers involved few, and the strike soon at an end. It was no uncommon thing for a manufacturer to report in answer to a blank sent out, "There was no strike at our works. A few men

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

became dissatisfied and stopped work, but their places were filled at once. We had no strike." This slight stoppage of work would not be regarded by the employer as a strike, but the workmen would report it as a strike, and would consider it as continuing perhaps for weeks after the places of the discharged men were filled.

To repeat my observation, the tendency of the workmen is to magnify a strike, the tendency of employers to disparage its importance.

With this fact in view, and also considering that the returns which form the basis of this report were chiefly from employers, the statements may be regarded as understated rather than overstated as to the number of strikes, the number of men concerned, and the loss of time and wages resulting.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

It is customary to speak of all stoppages of work resulting from labor troubles as "strikes", and in a general sense this is correct. In strictness, however, all such stoppages are not termed strikes, a certain class being more specifically termed "lockouts". There is an essential and important difference between a strike and a lockout. A strike is a stoppage of work growing out of some demand or other action on the part of the employés which is rejected or opposed by the employers. A lockout, on the other hand, is a stoppage of work resulting from a demand or some action on the part of the employers which is resisted by the employés. Thus, a stoppage of work at a woolen-mill growing out of a demand on the part of the weavers for an increase of wages which is refused by the employers would be a strike; but the cessation of work resulting from a demand by the manufacturers upon the same weavers that they work at a lower rate would be a lockout. In both cases work is stopped; but in one case the initiative in the action that led to that cessation was taken by the employés, in the other case by the employers.

In some cases, by agreement between the workmen or between the employers, when a strike or a lockout is in progress at some one or more establishments in a given industry, or among some one or more classes of employés in such establishments, work will be stopped in all other establishments engaged in the same industry in a given district, or by all other workmen employed in the mill or other works in which the strike occurs, to assist in enforcing the demand made. In the rolling-mills of the West it is a rule of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which is a trades-union composed largely of the employés in these mills, that, in case one class of workmen in a mill, say the puddlers, strike, all other classes must stop work until the demand is conceded. On the other hand, cases are not infrequent when a strike or a lockout is in progress in one works, or some demand is made that may lead to a stoppage of work, say at a hosiery-mill, for the employers to agree to stop all other similar mills so that the employés in these other mills shall not be in a position to give aid to the strikers or locked-out workmen, and so prolong the contest. This would be a lockout, and it is only with reference to such lockouts that the word is frequently used. However, the broader signification which includes all stoppages of work resulting from a demand or other action of the employers is to be preferred.

It is evident, from the definition of the words given, that it will be difficult in many cases to decide whether a given stoppage is a strike or a lockout. In some instances in this report this fact could not be ascertained; in others, the employers would report a stoppage as a strike, throwing its responsibility upon the workmen, while the latter would term it a lockout. In still other cases, so many questions were involved that the stoppage might justly be classed either way.

However, the causes of the strikes given in Table II (page 18) will determine in most cases whether a given stoppage was a strike or a lockout. For example, all stoppages for an advance in wages would be strikes, while all stoppages growing out of a demand for a reduction in wages would be lockouts.

While there is this essential and important difference between a strike and a lockout, the word "strike" is often used as a generic term to cover the whole class of these labor difficulties ending in idleness. It is so used frequently in this report, not only to avoid a useless repetition, but also because the same statement or argument will apply to both, and it is needless in such cases to distinguish between them. It is chiefly when speaking of the relative tendency of employers and employed to inaugurate labor difficulties that this distinction becomes important. In a word, it is chiefly from a social, not from a statistical, standpoint that this classification is of value.

In this classification, as well as in this report generally, no opinion is expressed as to the justice or advisability of a given strike. The whole tendency of the statistics gathered and of the opinions expressed is against strikes and lockouts as a means, real or alleged, of settling labor differences, yet it is believed that in many strikes and lockouts one or the other party would have been wanting in self-respect or true wisdom had the contest not been undertaken at whatever cost.

STRIKES INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

As has already been intimated, this report can not claim to include all the strikes or lockouts that occurred in the year 1880. There were, no doubt, a number of which the existence even was not known to me. In addition to these there were some few concerning which no facts could be learned other than that there was a strike or

a lockout. The locality in which they occurred, or the industry, or some other essential fact was missing. All strikes and lockouts of which I could learn, however, are tabulated in this report, provided the information regarding them included—

- 1st. The locality;
- 2d. The industry;
- 3d. The works at which they occurred.

Accordingly it will be found that the report is complete regarding these three points. As to causes, results, classification into strikes and lockouts, employes idle, and days and earnings lost, the report is not so complete; but enough returns were received regarding these points to enable an approximate estimate to be made for the whole.

It should also be observed that a demand for an advance or any other difficulty that might lead to a strike or a lockout is not regarded as a strike or a lockout unless there was an absolute cessation of work for at least half a day.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND THEIR FREQUENCY IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

The total number of separate strikes concerning which some information was received, as given in Table I (page 14), was 762. In many cases what has been reported as one strike involved a large number of works, all of which were stopped at the same time and for the same cause. Such a stoppage, however, is regarded as one strike or lockout. One of the strikes reported in Pennsylvania, for example, was among the coal-miners of the western part of that state, which closed most of the many coal-mines in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. This, however, is considered and tabulated as one strike. Quite a number of other strikes were of a similar character. The only effect of reporting the stoppage at each works as a separate strike would have been to swell the number. It would not have altered the results as to the number of employes engaged and the loss in wages and time.

In reporting the number of strikes, although two demands may have been made, and hence there have been two causes, the strike is in Table I reported as one.

The largest number of strikes reported as occurring in any one state is 304, in Pennsylvania. New York is credited with only about one-third as many, viz, 104, while Ohio is third, with 93. Of the total number, 762, these three states are credited with 501, or 65½ per cent. While it is probable, from the fact that these three states are so largely engaged in those industries in which strikes and lockouts are of most common occurrence, that strikes are most frequent therein, it is also probable that the true proportion which the strikes in these states bear to the total number of strikes is not so great as these figures suggest.

The following table shows the number of strikes reported in each state, arranged according to the number of strikes:

Table showing the number of strikes and lockouts by states.

States.	No. of strikes and lock-outs.	States.	No. of strikes and lock-outs.	States.	No. of strikes and lock-outs.
The United States.....	762	Indiana.....	15	Virginia.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	304	Iowa.....	14	Minnesota.....	2
New York.....	104	Kentucky.....	11	Nebraska.....	2
Ohio.....	93	Louisiana.....	8	Wisconsin.....	2
Illinois.....	85	Rhode Island.....	8	Arkansas.....	1
New Jersey.....	82	Connecticut.....	7	District of Columbia.....	1
Missouri.....	80	Tennessee.....	5	Georgia.....	1
Massachusetts.....	25	Colorado.....	4	Maine.....	1
West Virginia.....	22	Delaware.....	4	New Hampshire.....	1
Maryland.....	18	Michigan.....	4	Texas.....	1
		Kansas.....	3	Vermont.....	1

It is evident from this table that those states in which the industries are most diversified—that is, in the mining and manufacturing states—strikes are the most frequent. As is shown below, strikes are quite infrequent in agriculture, but occur freely in manufactures, in mechanical occupations, and in mining. It will also be observed by an inspection of Table I that, as a rule, strikes are most frequent in those industries in which large bodies of men are collected in one establishment, and in those sections of the country where such establishments are most numerous.

For example, in agricultural trades the opportunities for combination, and consequently for strikes and lockouts, are very infrequent. In many cases the workmen on the farm are the children of its owner, and in many others but one or two hired men are employed. When any difficulty arises the man either leaves or is discharged, and the matter ends.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A similar statement may be made concerning strikes among those engaged in professional and personal services. These classes do not, as a rule, strike, in the common acceptation of the word. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified laborers—which two groups include more than 72 per cent. of those engaged in personal and professional services—do not, as a rule, strike at all; or if they strike, it is not in such a way as to get the fact into the papers.

Teachers and scientific persons—another large class in the general division of occupations—officials and employes of the government (including its soldiers and sailors), editors, actors, and clerks, hold in most cases such relations to their employments that it is well-nigh impossible for a strike or a lockout to occur and be known, and it thus happens that the recorded strikes in these occupations are but few.

In the occupations of trade and transportation there are some in which large numbers are employed in the same works or locality, and therefore the opportunities for combination growing out of the larger numbers employed are more frequent than in the divisions of occupations already named, so that strikes occur, though not so frequently as in the classes of occupations mentioned below.

In manufacturing and mechanical occupations and in mining, industries are more diversified and require the employment of large numbers of men in the same works, and in these occupations strikes are consequently more frequent. This will be seen to be especially true of the occupations connected with rolling-mills, founderies, coal-mining, and cigar-making. It is evident that the greater frequency of strikes in these industries does not arise solely from the number of men employed. In many other industries which employ an equal or even a greater number of persons, strikes are scarcely known. Nor is it wholly due to the aggregation of workmen in these industries at certain points, though this has a very great influence. In the cotton and woolen industries, for example, there are great centers of production, and the numbers employed are larger than in the separate branches of the iron trade, and yet strikes are by no means so frequent.

What is the cause of the greater frequency of strikes in certain industries is not the province of this report to investigate, but simply to note the fact that there is this greater frequency, and also to call attention to certain statistical facts in connection therewith.

The number of strikes reported in certain of the prominent trades is as follows:

Iron and steel industries.....	236	Building trades.....	36
(22 occurring in blast-furnaces, 90 in founderies,		Transportation.....	36
99 in rolling-mills, and 25 in other iron and steel		Printing trades.....	28
industries).		Glass industries.....	27
Coal-mining.....	158	Piano-making.....	14
Textile trades.....	46	Boot- and shoe-making.....	11
Cigar-making.....	42		

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the paper of Mr. Bevan^(a) on the strikes of Great Britain, already referred to, the number of strikes occurring in Great Britain for the 10 years 1870-79, including but 11 months of 1879, was 2,352, divided as follows:

1870.....	30	1875.....	245
1871.....	93	1876.....	229
1872.....	343	1877.....	180
1873.....	365	1878.....	268
1874.....	286	1879, to December 1.....	308

Though Mr. Bevan's statement is not complete, his information having been gathered largely from the journals of the day, still it is regarded by him as reasonably correct.

These strikes were divided, in the main, among the different industries as follows:

Building trades.....	598	Stone trades (not masons).....	54
Metal trades.....	390	Food and drink trades.....	39
Colliers and miners.....	339	Carrying trades.....	35
Textile trades.....	277	Carriage-building trades.....	33
Clothing trades.....	163	Leather trades (not shoes).....	28
Ships and shipping.....	140	Fiber trades.....	22
Pottery and glass trades.....	63	Agricultural trades.....	18
Wood trades.....	63		

The relative frequency of strikes in certain of the British trades differs greatly from that obtaining in this country. In the building trades, in which 598, or more than 25 per cent., of the 2,352 strikes of Great Britain occurred, there were but 41, or less than 5½ per cent., in this country. In the clothing trades, including boots and shoes, we had but 20 out of 762, while England had 163 out of 2,352.

Regarding the duration of the strikes, Mr. Bevan had returns from 1,096 of the 2,352. He assumed that the duration of those from which no returns were received was a week, and obtained the following table as to the time in each year spent in strikes:

Year.	Number of weeks.	Year.	Number of weeks.
1870.....	68	1876.....	952
1871.....	270	1877.....	759
1872.....	988	1878.....	1,021
1873.....	1,003	1879 (a).....	1,774
1874.....	812	Total ..	9,030
1875.....	684		

a To December 1.

Mr. Bevan's information regarding the results of strikes is very incomplete. His table is as follows:

Year.	Number of strikes.	Lost.	Won.	Compromised.	Accounted for.	Unknown.
1870.....	30	1	8	2	11	19
1871.....	98	5	10	11	26	72
1872.....	343	6	8	8	22	321
1873.....	365	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	365
1874.....	286	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	286
1875.....	245	23	17	9	49	196
1876.....	229	24	15	10	55	174
1877.....	180	15	7	10	32	148
1878.....	268	43	3	15	61	267
1879.....	308	72	3	20	95	213
Total	2,352	189	71	91	351	2,001

a No details.

Regarding this table Mr. Bevan states:

Miserable and almost useless as this list is for deducing facts from, it shows, nevertheless, that, of the results really known, the balance is very considerably against the strikers, and also that there is an increasing tendency to compromise, which is, so far, a hopeful sign, which may soon lead to an agreement before the battle has commenced. The cases in which the numbers actually engaged are given are also, I regret to say, very few, though perhaps they are sufficiently definite for us to form some idea of what those particular strikes cost in actual loss of wages.

In Mr. Bevan's paper is a record of 110 strikes, in which, he states, the numbers engaged and the duration are based on reliable data. Regarding this table he says:

I have estimated the loss on wages as the daily loss of 4s. for five days in the week; and considering that in the 10 years we have had the maximum and minimum of wages, and considering also that men, women, and children are all implicated in the strikes, I do not think that I have placed the average wage too high.

The table referred to gives statements showing duration in weeks, number of employes engaged, and loss in wages of 110 strikes from 1870 to 1879. The duration was from 1 to 40, the average being 5.2, weeks; the loss of wages, £4,468,950. Concerning this loss Mr. Bevan states:

To this sum we may add a few totals of well-known strikes, which I have taken at the time from the public papers, viz: The engineers' strike, of London, during 1879, which is said to have cost £28,875; the Clyde ship-builders' strike of 1877, which cost £300,000; the Loughlin colliers' strike of 1878, which cost £30,000; and the Durham miners' strike of 1879, on which £240,000 is said to have been lost, swelling the total amount to £5,067,875. This being the sum lost in 114 strikes, what are we to say for the losses on the remaining 2,238? As we have no figures to go upon, it is impossible to form even an estimate, though the sum must clearly be a very enormous one. Mr. Howell, to whose recent paper in *Fraser's Magazine* I have already alluded, puts as an asset in favor of the men on strike a sum averaging about 10s. per week, which they received as strike pay, and this, of course, would amount to many thousands to be put to their credit; but I fail to see by what right he can call this sum in any degree a set-off, or even partial set-off, to the losers, except, indeed, that portion of the strike fund which may have been contributed by other sections of trades or the public for the maintenance of the men on strike. Unless I am wrong in my conjectures, the strike fund has been contributed to the trade society by the men themselves, and the payment to them of so much when on strike is really only giving them back their own money, which, were there no strikes, would be accumulating, to be spent in what we may hope would be a more profitable manner. Mr. Howell seems to be right, in my opinion, in putting forward a statement that many a strike, though resulting in the expenditure of a large sum of money at the time, has resulted also in the gain of a more or less permanent advantage to the great body of the trade. I think, however, that he has considerably exaggerated both the permanence and the amount of these benefits, even when the strikes have been successful; but my own observations find this to be so seldom the case, comparatively, that I can not help thinking the many losers far outbalance the few gainers.

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CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of causes reported for the 762 strikes and lockouts is, as given in Table II, 813. This greater number of causes than of strikes is due to the fact that some strikes or lockouts involve more than one question or cause. In one strike reported at an iron foundry the demand was for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, and for payment of wages every two weeks, instead of once a month. A strike at a certain coal-mine was for an advance, and also against black-listing union men. In Table I, showing the number of strikes, these would each be reported as one strike, but in Table II, showing causes, each would be twice classified. Cases similar to these account for the number of causes being greater than the number of strikes.

The causes of each strike or lockout were obtained for all but 51 of the 762. The different classes into which these different causes have been divided will readily explain themselves. The total of each class and the number of strikes for which the causes were not ascertained are as follows:

Table showing classified causes of strikes and lockouts.

Causes.	Number.	Percent- age of each to whole.
All classes.....	813	100.00
Rates of wages	582	71.59
Payment of wages	35	4.30
Hours of labor.....	7	.86
Administration and methods of work.....	107	13.17
Trades-unionism.....	22	2.70
Miscellaneous	9	1.11
Not given.....	51	6.27

Much the greater proportion (71½ per cent.) of the strikes and lockouts reported upon were caused by differences as to rates of wages. A total of 503, or about 86 per cent. of those relating to rates of wages, or 62 per cent. of all, were for an advance, and 77, or 14 per cent. of those relating to rates of wages, or 9½ per cent. of all, were against a reduction. While this corresponds with the generally received opinion as to the relative frequency of strikes from different causes in all industries, there is a notable variation in this proportion. Of the more important industries this is especially noticeable in the boot and shoe trades, in which methods of work and rules of the shop occasioned as many strikes as rates of wages. In the rolling-mills, but 56 out of the 99 are reported as for an advance or against a reduction. A somewhat similar proportion holds in printing, 23 out of 38 being on account of methods of work or rules of the shop. In textiles, on the other hand, most of the strikes are regarding wages, and the same is true of the wood-working and mining industries. One cause of this variation may be that in those industries which are well organized into trades-unions the rates of wages are fixed for longer periods than in the unorganized trades, and when a strike for wages does occur it affects a whole district, and would be counted as only one, while in the unorganized trades, the workmen not acting in harmony at a given time for a common purpose, the men at each works separately strike or are locked out, and the number of strikes is equal to the number of works engaged. Strikes or lockouts for other causes than wages, however, are not often general, and, therefore, in these cases each strike at each works is counted.

The causes of the two other strikes reported under "rates of wages", other than "for an advance" and "against a reduction", need but little explanation. One of these was against two rates of wages for the same work, or a case where, in a rolling-mill, two men for doing similar work were paid two different rates. The other case was in a rolling-mill, where, in order to handle certain large-sized iron, it was necessary to have extra help at the rolls, the workmen, who were paid by the ton for doing the work, claiming that the extra help should be paid for by the manufacturers, the manufacturers claiming that it should be paid for by the workmen.

The causes of strikes given under the general head of "payment of wages", referring to the method, time, or interval of such payments, need but little explanation. It is remarkable, however, that so few strikes are reported under this class. Payment in merchandise or truck is credited with being the cause of only one strike; and it is also remarkable that the three strikes reported in connection with piece-work all arose from demands for the continuation of piece-work, instead of for its abandonment. Ten strikes were for greater frequency in payment. Where men were paid by the month they demanded pay every two weeks, and where they were paid every two weeks the demand was for pay every week. There were also 6 strikes for changes in pay-day. In some instances, where the men had been paid Monday, they demanded that they be paid Saturday; and in other cases, where the men had been paid by the month, and the payment of the previous month's wages was not made until the second week of the succeeding month, the demand was that it be earlier in the month. There were 8 demands for a sliding scale, or for a rate of wages based on the selling price of the articles produced, and 7 for payment of wages due, as a rule, when payment had been delayed beyond the usual time.

Strikes relating to the hours of labor were only 7 in number, and all these were for a reduction.

Under the head of "administration and methods of work" I have grouped a number of strikes growing out of the rules or the administration of the works, out of the mutual relations of employés, or out of some question about method of work. Twenty-seven of these strikes were against some methods of work adopted by the employers, or against some rules of the works which were objectionable to the employés; 62 grew out of the relations of the employés to each other; 3 were against labor-saving machinery; 5 were demands of coal-miners for the right to put a weigh-master on the coal tippie where the coal is weighed; and 4 involved questions regarding the character and size of the screen at coal-works over which the coal is passed before being weighed.

There were 22 strikes growing out of questions relating to trades-unionism. Three of these were demands on the part of the workmen for the discharge of non-union men, and 3 more were strikes to compel the discharge of non-union men or to compel them to join the union. This was about balanced by 7 stoppages, which were occasioned by a demand on the part of the manufacturers that the workmen withdraw from the unions. Seven others were rather indefinitely reported as being occasioned by dictation to the employers by the union, and in 2 cases the stoppages at certain works were occasioned by the orders of the union, the men being compelled to stop to aid other-strikers. Those reported as miscellaneous need no explanation.

CLASSES OF EMPLOYÉS INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In Table III (page 22) will be found a statement under each industry of the classes of employés in that industry who were directly involved in the strikes and lockouts which occurred and were reported upon. In the first column of figures is shown the number of strikes in each industry, as given in Table I. In the second column, against the different classes of employés, will be found the number of strikes or lockouts in which each class was directly engaged. These include only those classes of employés who took part directly in the strike or lockout, and not those who were laid idle by reason of other employés in the same works being on strike or lockout. The total number of strikes and lockouts, and the totals of strikes or lockouts with which each class of employés is credited, arranged by the five great divisions, are as follows:

Industries.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of strikes and lockouts credited to the several classes.
All industries.....	762	807
Agriculture.....	1	1
Professional and personal services.....	5	6
Trade and transportation.....	50	56
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	524	622
Mining.....	182	182

It will be seen that the totals of all the strikes and lockouts with which each class is credited is greater than the total number of strikes. This arises from the fact that, in many instances, more than one class of employés was concerned in a strike. It is nothing unusual in a rolling-mill, for example, for puddlers, puddlers' helpers, muck-rollers, heaters, bar-rollers—in fact, all classes of skilled labor in the mill—to strike at one and the same time. This would, of course, increase the total number of strikes or lockouts arranged by classes of employés, though the number of separate strikes would still remain 762, as given. Doubtless the totals of strikes by classes of employés should be much greater than is reported. Other classes were probably involved, but in the returns received, only the most important were reported.

A noticeable fact in certain trades where the classes of employés are somewhat numerous is that, in some of these trades, the strikes are scattered with some degree of average regularity among the different trades, while in others certain classes appear to have been concerned in a large proportion of the strikes. For example, in railroad transportation, where 20 strikes are reported and 14 classes of labor, no class is credited with more than 5 strikes, while most of them are reported in only 1 or 2. In the glass industries, where there were 27 strikes and 17 classes of labor involved, no one class is credited with over 7. In cigar-making, however, in which industry there were 42 strikes with 6 classes of employés, cigar-makers are credited with being concerned in 31 of the 42. In general foundries, where there were 14 strikes, the molders are reported to have been concerned in every one of them. In stove foundries, where there were 44 strikes and 4 classes of labor involved, machine-molders are credited with being concerned in 23 strikes and molders in 41. In rolling-mills, where there were 99 strikes, including 23 classes, puddlers are reported as being concerned in 35.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In Table IV (page 25) will be found a statement, arranged according to causes, showing the results of the strikes and lockouts reported upon, so far as such results have been ascertained. In this statement, as in those that follow, it will be observed that the results of all strikes were not obtained, but in every case where information as to the result was given it is tabulated. No selections have been made. It should be constantly borne in mind, in reading this report, that all strikes and lockouts are considered from the standpoint of the workmen; therefore those reported as successful are those in which the workmen gained their point; those unsuccessful, those in which they failed; and the compromised are those in which some settlement was arrived at in the nature of a compromise between the views of the two parties. It will also be noted that the total, 813, given in this table, is the same as the total number of causes, and somewhat larger than the total number of strikes. This was made necessary by reason of our classifying the results in accordance with causes, since, as has been explained, the number of causes is greater than the number of strikes, some strikes involving more than one cause.

Of the 813 strikes the results of 481, or 59 per cent., are given. Of these, 169, or 35 per cent., were successful, 85, or 18 per cent., were compromised, and 227, or 47 per cent., were unsuccessful.

It will be noted that while the larger number of strikes, 503 out of 813, were for an advance in wages, a larger proportion of strikes for this cause were successful than for any of the other important classes. Of the 307 strikes for an advance, of which the results are given, 127, or 41 per cent., were successful, 62, or 20 per cent., were compromised, and 118, or 39 per cent., were unsuccessful. On the other hand, of the 45 strikes or lockouts where the demand was against a reduction, insisted on by the employer, 3 only of those of which the result is given were successful, 8 were compromised, and 34 were unsuccessful.

Of the other classes, those involving questions relating to the payment of wages were quite uniformly successful. Of the 20 strikes in connection with payment of wages, of which the results are given, 11, or 55 per cent., were successful, 6 were compromised, and 3 are reported as unsuccessful. On the other hand, every strike in connection with hours of labor of which the result is given was unsuccessful.

In questions relating to administration and methods of work the strikes were, as a rule, unsuccessful.

It will, of course, be understood that in making the statement that a strike is successful or unsuccessful it is simply meant that the thing demanded was conceded or rejected, as the case may have been. Any attempt to give by statistics the results of strikes, other than by a statement of this simple character, would be futile. It is possible—indeed, in some cases it is very probable—that demands on the part of workmen for an advance have been undertaken simply to prevent a reduction which they feared would be insisted upon; and in such cases, while the demand for an advance might not be conceded, and therefore the strike be reported as unsuccessful if the workmen merely retained their old wages, such a strike could, in the broadest sense of the term, hardly be termed unsuccessful. Again, though a strike may be temporarily unsuccessful, yet the remembrance of the strike, and the fear of the loss and trouble of another, frequently lead employers to yield to demands and to hesitate in asking reductions, or to postpone them, and thus a strike which may be tabulated as unsuccessful may really prove an advantage to the striker in the end. This fact has been noticed by Mr. Thornton in his work *On Labor*. He says:

A review of the industrial warfare of this country [England] during the last forty or fifty years will show on the one hand that when differences between masters and men have led to very severe and protracted struggles, the masters have invariably come off conquerors, yet will show on the other that in all the intervals between their victories the masters have been continually giving way. Repeatedly they have been successfully maintaining their ground against the most desperate assaults, and then presently afterwards tamely retreating without waiting for a renewed attack. Repeatedly they have put themselves to an enormous expense in resisting their men's demands, for no other purpose apparently than that of having a decent excuse for subsequently submitting to them. During nearly half a century all signal triumphs have been on one side, all substantial successes on the other.

In another part of the same work Mr. Thornton, speaking of the same subject, says:

In all struggles with their men in which the masters have really put forth their powers, the latter have invariably gained the day, but they have rarely been willing to exert themselves sufficiently. Generally, like easy-going husbands, they have preferred to put up with a good deal for a quiet life. Their victories, too, have always been in a double sense Pyrrhic, teaching the vanquished how to manage better on subsequent occasions, and teaching the victors increased respect for the vanquished. Each hardly-won fight has rendered the masters more and more shy of encountering antagonists perceived to be continually growing more and more formidable. Rather than incur the ever-increasing cost of war, they have chosen to give up a great deal for the sake of peace, and they have given up so often and so much that, as we have seen, during forty years or so whatever has been lost has been lost by them; whatever has been gained has been gained by the men. There is a line, however, beyond which the veriest Jerry Sneak will not permit himself to be tamely goaded, and English masters are at last showing by very plain symptoms that they consider themselves to have been driven quite as far as is at all reasonable.

We have no doubt that these words of a very able investigator and observer apply equally well to this country. There is evidence that in many of the strikes and lockouts reported upon in this investigation the employers have yielded rather than undergo the expense, annoyance, and loss of trade incident upon strikes; but at the same time the reports show that in no case where a strike has been decidedly fought out has the employer failed to win. In the more important strikes—those that have involved large industries and large numbers of workmen, and have been continued for any length of time—the employers almost invariably are the victors, while in the smaller strikes, where the interests involved are not of much magnitude, the employés frequently win.

It should also be noted that strikes growing out of demands for an advance are much more uniformly successful than those against a reduction. In conditions of trade that justify an advance it is much more to the interest of the employer to give in than to have his works stop. Workmen, as a rule, do not make their demands for an advance on a rising market much before they are warranted, and it may also be said in many cases that they refuse to accept a reduction when the circumstances of trade fully justify the employer in asking it. On a rising market, when the demand for an advance is made, the employer generally has contracts ahead that must be filled; there is a prospect that prices will advance still more; and, except in rare cases, under these circumstances the demand is conceded. On the other hand, when an employer feels himself justified in demanding a reduction of wages, as a rule, the circumstances are such as to make it more for his interest to have the works stop than not to get the reduction; prices and values are declining; the future is full of doubt; the capacity of the works is too large for the demand; the economies of manufacturing require not only reductions in wages and materials, but also in production. In such cases opposition to a demand for a reduction is of but little effect; the reduction comes or the works are idle. Even if the reduction is conceded, however, it does not always follow that work will continue at full time. Reductions in wages are not all that are needed to heal such ill conditions.

As to the results of strikes and lockouts, it will appear from what has been said that these depend largely on the condition of trade, and hence no general conclusion should be drawn from any statements that do not cover a series of years, and are not reasonably complete as to their success or non-success. In 1878 the British Iron Trade Association published a statement of the strikes in that year, of which there were 277; out of these they reported only 4 as successful and 17 settled by compromise, a very much smaller proportion of successful strikes than appears in this country. This may be in part accounted for by a different estimate of what constituted success, but the great disparity is largely accounted for by the different conditions of trade. In 1878 the period of depression that followed the panic of 1873 was at its lowest, supply was far in excess of demand, while the number of workers relative to the work to be done was largely in excess. Under such circumstances a strike was predestined to failure.

On the other hand, in 1880, the period covered by the present report, was one of remarkable prosperity. Business was pushing out into new enterprises with unwonted activity. Demand overtook supply and rapidly passed it. Prices for manufactured articles advanced with remarkable rapidity. As a result, strikes were successful in a proportion of cases doubtless much above the average. Neither of these years can be taken as showing fairly the results of strikes.

As has already been stated, the Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania bureaus of labor statistics have each made quite careful investigations into the strikes in their respective states for a series of years, the former covering the time from 1825, the latter from 1835. The Massachusetts bureau gives statements concerning 159 strikes, the Pennsylvania 152. The results of these strikes are as follows:

Results.	Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.
Successful	18	45
Compromised	10	13
Unsuccessful	100	60
Partly successful	6	11
Unknown	0	17
Pending	1	.....

It will be observed that the number of successful strikes in Pennsylvania in the 46 years covered by the investigation was 45 out of 135 of which the result was given, or 33½ per cent., while 66, or 48½ per cent., were unsuccessful. This corresponds in some degree with the results obtained in the present investigation, this report showing that 35 per cent. were successful, while 47 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The Massachusetts report, however, shows a remarkable difference, only 12 per cent. being reported as successful, and 73 per cent. as unsuccessful. This certainly shows that the industrial conditions in Massachusetts are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country. It has been known to careful observers that strikes are neither so frequent nor so successful when undertaken in New England as in other states, but it was not thought that there was so great a difference as this comparison appears to show.

RELATIVE NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In Table V (page 26) an attempt is made to classify, so far as it can be done, the labor troubles reported upon in this investigation into the two classes—strikes and lockouts. In many cases the only evidence which the reports gave as to whether a dispute should be considered a strike or a lockout was the reported cause of the trouble. The table is, therefore, arranged in accordance with the causes of the strikes or lockouts. In many cases it is very easy to determine the classification of a dispute. For instance, all stoppages of work resulting from a demand for an advance—as in this case the workmen take the initiative—would be termed strikes. On the other hand, such

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

stoppages by reason of a demand for a reduction would in every case be lockouts. In many cases, however, it is exceedingly difficult to determine whether a given stoppage of work is a strike or a lockout; and in such cases I have tabulated them as unclassified or mixed. For example, two of the causes given under "administration and methods of work" are "against objectionable methods of work" and "against objectionable rules". Now it is possible that these methods and rules in some cases were of long standing in the works, the workmen demanding their abrogation. This would cause a strike. Or it may be that new methods and rules were proposed by the manufacturers and objected to by the workmen. In this case a stoppage of work would be a lockout. Still another case might be where the workmen demanded rules or methods more favorable to themselves. A stoppage from this cause would be a strike. A similar statement may be made of the stoppages "regarding screen". The strikes may have been—in fact were—in one or more cases for the use of a screen of a certain size smaller than that used at the works, or for the introduction of a screen where none had been used. These would be strikes.

In cases of doubt as to the cause of strikes, or in cases where the responsibility may have been a common one, I have preferred to report them all as unclassified or mixed, reporting as strikes or as lockouts only those concerning which there seemed to be no question.

Of the 813 stoppages by causes reported upon, I have been able to classify 695. Of these, 610, or 88 per cent., were strikes; 85, or 12 per cent., were lockouts. Of the 610 classified as strikes, the results of 369 are given. Of these, 143, or 39 per cent., were successful; 156, or 42 per cent., were unsuccessful; and 70, or 19 per cent., were compromised. Of the 85 lockouts that are classified, the results of 52 are given. Of these, 10, or 19 per cent., were successful; 34, or about 65 per cent., were unsuccessful; while 8, or about 15 per cent., were compromised.

LOSSES BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Table VI (page 27) shows the losses by the strikes and lockouts which have been reported upon. These losses are tabulated by industries, and therefore the original number of 762 strikes again appears. This table covers the number of employes idle, the number of days idle, and the loss of wages; but it will be observed that returns were received under all of these heads from only a portion of the strikes. The following table shows the losses by strikes and lockouts arranged by the five great divisions of occupation which we have adopted in this report:

Industry.	Total number of strikes or lockouts reported.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		Number of returns.	Number idle.	Number of returns.	Number of employes concerned.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
All industries.....	762	414	128,262	226	64,779	1,989,872	\$3,711,097
Agriculture.....	1						
Professional and personal services.....	5	8	1,031	1	1,020	10,200	8,900
Trade and transportation.....	50	25	13,708	11	2,880	15,110	32,918
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	524	202	70,100	100	43,027	1,285,405	2,412,023
Mining.....	182	94	43,357	54	17,252	679,097	1,256,356

In the tabulation of the number of employes idle, the intention is to give only the number of men idle directly in consequence of the strike under consideration, and not those that may have been laid idle in other parts of the works, or in other works by reason of the strike. All employes directly connected with the strike in the works involved are reported as idle, and none others.

From 414 of the 762 strikes, reports were received showing the number of men idle in those cases to have been 128,262. This would make an average of about 310 men to each strike. In the column headed "loss of wages", 226 returns show 64,779 employes idle. This gives an opportunity to make another average with a smaller number of schedules, and in this case the average is about 287, a difference of 23. This difference comes from the fact that there were several strikes involving exceptionally large numbers of men, from which returns giving the number of men involved were received, but in which the number of days idle and wages lost were not given. The large average number of men in each strike is also accounted for by the fact that in many cases what is reported as one strike would involve a considerable district. There are 348 strikes concerning which no statement has been received as to the number of men idle. To approximate the entire number of men idle by reason of the total of 762 strikes, the lowest number above given (287) has been assumed as the average number of men idle at the 348 strikes unreported in this particular. This would give 99,876, which, added to the 128,262 reported as idle in the 414 cases where the details were furnished, would make a total of 228,138 men idle, for a longer or shorter term, in connection with the 762 strikes.

Under the title "loss of wages", in the same table, are given returns from 226 strikes, which show the number of days of idleness in those strikes to have been 1,989,872. This would give an average of 8,805 days lost at each strike. Assuming this as an average, we should have the number of days of idleness, as for one man, in 762

strikes, 6,709,410. Assuming 300 as the average number of employes idle at each strike, it would follow that the number of days during which each of the 228,138 men was idle by reason of strikes and lockouts was 27.

As to wages lost, it appears that 64,779 employes lost \$3,711,097. This would be at the rate of \$57 each. As the entire number of employes estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages on this average would be \$13,003,866; that is, for the time lost the wages which would have been received had the works run constantly is the amount named. Of course, there would be a number of offsets to this. In case the strike were successful, the additional wages would compensate for a portion of this loss. In other cases, where unionism existed in the trades in which there were strikes, the men received strike-pay or strike-benefits; but these strike-benefits were, in most cases, simply refunding money that had been previously paid. Then, in many cases, the parties on strike secured employment in other industries, and hence their actual loss would be what wages they would have earned at their old labor, minus what they did earn in presumably less profitable employment. There are still other items of deduction which will readily occur to those having any acquaintance with strikes and lockouts.

It will be understood, then, that the statement "wages lost" means only that this is the amount of money which the men would have received had they worked full time while they were on strike. As this \$3,711,097 was lost from 1,989,872 days of idleness, it would appear that the average rate of wages earned by the parties striking was \$1 86 per day.

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Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Nebr.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.
1	18	25	4	2	30	2	1	32	104	63	304	8	5	1	1	3	22	2
									1	1	2							1
										1								1
									1		1							
											1							
	4	3			4			4	19	2	0		1	1		1	1	
														1				
								1	1									
								1										
									1		1							
	2	1						1		2	4		1			1	1	
	2	2			3			1	9									
									2		1							
					1													
1	8	22	3	2	20	2	1	24	88	50	226	7	9			1	7	1
									1									
		1			1			1	2		4							
									1	1	3							
					1						1							
									1									
		2						4										
									1		1						4	
											1							
		2							1									
					1			1			2							
					1				9		2							
											2							
					1						1		1					
									1									
	5			1				1	11	8	12						2	
											1							
		1									5							
			1					2		7	16							
									2		6							
		1							1		1							
	1								1	10	10							
					1				1									
									1									
											1							
									4	3	7							
			1					2		2	24							

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE I.—*Number of strikes and lockouts,*

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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by states and industries—Continued.

Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Nebr.	N.H.	N.J.	N.Y.	Ohio.	Pa.	R.I.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	
											2								60
									1										61
									1										62
		1								1									63
	1								13										64
									1		1								65
		1			8				1	1	4								66
		1																	67
								1											68
						1													69
											2								70
								1											71
									2	1	2								72
										1	1								73
																			74
		9					1	2	6		8	4							75
								1											76
								4	1		2								77
	1		1								2	2							78
									1										79
									1										80
									1										81
									1										82
		1						2											83
									1										84
									1		1								85
					4						1								86
								1		4	5								87
									5		2								88
																			89
								1											90
																			91
	0		1		0			4	2	40	70	1	1		1	1	14		92
									1					1			14		93
	5		1		0					80	60								94
									1										95
	1							4	1	1	5					1			96
											3	1							97
											1								98

19

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOOKOUTS.

TABLE II.—*Causes of strikes*

[illegible]

21

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE III.—Classes of employes involved in strikes and lockouts, arranged by industries—Continued.

INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES.	No. of strikes and lockouts.	No. of strikes and lockouts credited to the several classes.	INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES.	No. of strikes and lockouts.	No. of strikes and lockouts credited to the several classes.
Pork-packing—Continued.			Textiles—Continued.		
Boys		1	Woolen—Continued.		
Pottery	2		Boys		1
Potters		1	Finishers		1
Pressers		1	Men		1
Not classified		1	Weavers		4
Printing	23		Women		1
Compositors		7	Workmen		2
Job compositors		10	Woolen, carpets	1	
Press-feeders		1	Not classified		1
Pressmen		8	Woolen, knitting	1	
Type-setters		2	Carding-room employes		1
Rigging	1		Worsted	1	
Riggers		1	Spinners		1
Saddles and harness	1		Trunks	3	
Harness-makers		1	Bagmen		1
Stitchers		1	Trunk-makers		2
Smelting and refining	1		Wood-working industries other than building:		
Not classified		1	Billiard tables	1	
Ship-building	2		Workmen		1
Riveters		1	Boxes	2	
Ship-carpenters		2	Box-makers		2
Shirt-making	1		Cabinet-making	6	
Workmen		1	Cabinet-makers		6
Tailoring	5		Carving	1	
Journeyman tailors		2	Carvers		1
Tailoresses		1	Coopering	11	
Tailors		2	Beer-keg coopers		4
Tanneries	2		Coopers		6
Beam-hands		1	Cooper-shop boys		1
Tanners		1	Furniture manufacturing	8	
Textiles:			Cabinet-makers		1
Bagging	1		Frame-makers		1
Boys		1	Workmen		6
Girls		1	Saddletree manufacturing	1	
Cotton	27		Wood-workers		1
Back-boys		1	Zinc	1	
Carders		3	Workmen		1
Children		1	MINING	182	182
Men		1	Clay	1	
Mule-spinners		2	Workmen		1
Operatives		2	Coal	158	
Speeder-tenders		1	Drivers		4
Spinners		14	Miners		154
Spoolers		1	Copper	1	
Weavers		8	Miners		1
Women		1	Iron ore	13	
Workmen		1	Diggers		1
Jute	1		Miners		12
Weavers		1	Precious metals	3	
Winders		1	Miners		3
Silk	7		Stone	5	
Gimp-weavers		1	Quarrymen		2
Operatives		1	Stone-cutters		1
Pickers		1	Workmen		1
Power-loom weavers		1	Not classified		1
Ribbon-weavers		1	Zinc	1	
Weavers		2	Jig boys		1
Woolen	7				

TABLE IV.—*Results of strikes or lockouts.*

	Totals.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.
Totals	813	169	85	227	332
Rates of wages:					
For advance	503	127	62	118	100
Against reduction	77	3	8	34	32
Against two rates for same work	1				1
That workmen should pay for necessary help	1				1
Payment of wages:					
For payment in cash	1	1			
For change in method from day- to piece-work	1			1	
For change in method from by the turn to piece-work	2				2
For a sliding scale	8	1	6		1
For greater frequency	10	2		1	7
For change in pay-day	6	6			
For payment of wages due	7	1		1	5
Hours of labor:					
For reduction	7			5	2
Administration and methods of work:					
Against objectionable methods of work	8	5		2	1
Against objectionable rules	10	2		12	5
For more assistance or under-hands	4			1	3
For check-weighman	5	1		1	3
Regarding screen	4			4	
Against unfair treatment	2		1		1
Against labor-saving machinery	3	1		2	
Against employes who were objectionable to other employes ..	30	3	1	17	15
For reinstatement of discharged employes	27	2	1	13	12
Refusal of employers to have men designated by employes ..	1			1	
Unionism:					
For discharge of non-union men	1				1
To compel non-union men to join union	3				3
Dictation to employers by union	7			5	2
Against being required to withdraw from union	7	7			
Ordered to stop by the union to aid other strikers	2			2	
Miscellaneous:					
Misunderstanding	3		1		2
Heat	1			1	
Poor materials	4	2	1	1	
Intimidation by strikers	1		1		
No cause given	51	5	3	6	37

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE V.—Number of strikes and lockouts, arranged according to causes and results.

	Totals.	STRIKES.				LOCKOUTS.				UNCLASSIFIED OR MIXED.						
		Total number of strikes.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.	Total number of lockouts.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.	Total number of unclassified or mixed.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.
Totals.....	813	610	143	70	156	241	85	10	8	34	33	118	16	7	27	53
Rates of wages:																
For advance.....	503	503	127	62	118	193										
Against reduction.....	77						77	3	8	34	32					
Against two rates for same work.....	1	1				1										
That workmen should pay for necessary help.....	1						1				1					
Payment of wages:																
For payment in cash.....	1	1	1													
For change in method from day- to piece-work.....	1	1			1											
For change in method from by the turn to piece-work.....	2	2				2										
For a sliding scale.....	8	8	1	6		1										
For greater frequency.....	10	10	2		1	7										
For change in pay-day.....	6	6	6													
For payment of wages due.....	7	7	1		1	5										
Hours of labor:																
For reduction.....	7	7			5	2										
Administration and methods of work:																
Against objectionable methods of work.....	8											8	5		2	1
Against objectionable rules.....	10											10	2		12	5
For more assistance or under-hands.....	4	4			1	3										
For check-weighman.....	5	5	1		1	3										
Regarding scales.....	4											4			4	
Against unfair treatment.....	2											2		1		1
Against labor-saving machinery.....	3	3	1		2											
Against employes who were objectionable to other employes.....	36	36	3	1	17	15										
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	27											27	2	1	12	12
Refusal of employers to have men designated by employes.....	1	1			1											
Unionism:																
For discharge of non-union men.....	1	1				1										
To compel non-union men to join union.....	3	3				3										
Dietation to employers by union.....	7	7			5	2										
Against being required to withdraw from union.....	7						7	7								
Ordered to stop by union to aid other strikers.....	2	2			2											
Miscellaneous:																
Misunderstanding.....	3											3		1		2
Heat.....	1	1			1											
Poor materials.....	4											4	2	1	1	
Intimidation by strikers.....	1	1		1												
No cause given.....	51											51	5	3	6	37

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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TABLE VI.—Number of employes, days of idleness, and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts.

INDUSTRIES.	Total number of strikes or lockouts.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IDLE.		DAYS IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		Number of returns.	Number idle.	Number of returns.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Number of returns.	Number of employes concerned.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
ALL INDUSTRIES	762	414	128,202	251	2,050,975	226	64,779	1,080,872	\$3,711,007
AGRICULTURE	1								
Plantation hands	1								
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	5	3	1,031	2	10,360	1	1,020	10,200	8,900
Fire department	1								
Horseshoeing	1								
Hospital	1	1	3						
Laundry	1	1	1,020	1	10,200	1	1,020	10,200	8,000
School-teaching	1	1	8	1	100				
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION	50	25	13,708	10	17,110	11	2,880	16,110	32,018
Cotton-yard hands	7								
Draying	1	1	50	1	150	1	50	150	800
Elevator	2								
Loading coal	1	1	16	1	16				
Telographing	2	2	458	2	1,802	1	450	1,800	850
Transportation:									
Canal	3								
Railroad	20	7	980	3	2,005	2	365	365	505
Steamboat	10	10	12,054	7	12,762	6	1,950	12,600	31,000
Street railroad	3	3	150	1	195	1	05	195	203
Warehousing	1	1	60	1	120				
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES ..	524	292	70,106	160	1,818,178	160	43,627	1,285,465	2,412,923
Bakery, cracker	1	1	30	1	90	1	30	90	150
Boot and shoe-making	11	8	2,481	2	1,210	2	67	1,210	2,900
Brick-making	6	2	2,400	1	38,400	1	1,600	38,400	67,200
Bridge-works	2	1	350	1	1,050	1	350	1,050	2,000
Brush-making	1	1	205	1	5,535	1	205	5,535	14,000
Building trades:									
Building	6	4	1,635						
Carpentering	6								
Excavating	1								
Granite-cutting	2	2	402	1	72,800	1	400	72,800	175,000
Lathing	1								
Masonry	4	1	200						
Masonry and plastering	11	2	200						
Painting	3	1	350						
Stone-cutting	2	2	78	2	1,542	2	78	1,542	8,800
Butcherling	1								
Cigar-making	42	17	1,777	7	40,280	6	532	16,230	14,025
Coke-making	6	3	3,115	1	690	1	115	690	1,210
Envelope-making	1	1	20						
Flour-mill	1								
Glass	27	17	1,910	13	123,584	11	1,582	123,330	148,532
Hats and caps	8	5	1,095	2	1,328	2	140	1,328	2,190
Ice-cutting	3	2	250	2	427	2	250	427	502
Iron and steel industries:									
Blast-furnaces	22	7	1,071	4	8,145	3	727	7,703	13,002
Blomary	1	1	75	1	1,125	1	75	1,125	2,500
Boiler-making	2	2	40						
Cutlery	3	1	32						
File-works	1	1	0						
Foundries	14	4	478	3	38,016	2	446	38,760	37,100
Foundries, general	30	7	1,300	3	1,410	3	470	1,410	2,535
Foundries, malleable-iron	1								
Foundries, stove	45	41	2,881	34	60,292	34	1,836	60,232	134,434
Lock-making	1	1	48	1	576	1	48	576	1,200
Machine-shops	5	5	3,920	1	1,207	1	600	1,207	1,200
Nuts and bolts	4	2	420	1	16,500	1	250	16,500	35,000
Rolling-mills	80	45	15,644	33	610,100	32	13,620	610,000	1,435,581
Rolling-mills, iron	8	2	200	1	5,640	1	188	5,640	21,000
Rolling-mills, nail	1								
Rolling-mills, sheet	1								
Rolling-mills, steel	3	2	518	1	6,000	1	500	6,000	11,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE VI.—Number of employes, days of idleness, and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Total number of strikes or lockouts.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IDLE.		DAYS IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		Number of returns.	Number idle.	Number of returns.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Number of returns.	Number of employes concerned.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
Iron and steel industries—Continued.									
Safe-works	2	2	500	2	7,500	2	500	7,500	\$9,000
Scythe-works	1	1	37						
Sewing-machine works	1	1	100						
Shovel and ax-works	1								
Tube-making	3	1	193						
Lantern making	1								
Nickel-plating	1	1	18	1	180	1	18	180	180
Paper-making	2	1	24						
Piano-making	14	12	3,760	2	37,200	1	700	29,400	60,000
Pork-packing	1	1	30	1	750	1	30	750	4,500
Pottery	2								
Printing	28	25	831	17	650	16	79	539	2,052
Rigging	1	1	85	1	255	1	85	255	525
Saddles and harness	1	1	8	1	112	1	8	112	1,000
Smelting and refining	1	1	290	1	5,800	1	290	5,800	5,000
Ship-building	2	2	185	2	3,000	2	135	3,000	5,300
Shirt-making	1	1	100						
Tailoring	6	3	469	1	342	1	19	342	455
Tanneries	2	1	8						
Textiles:									
Bagging	1	1	50						
Cotton	27	14	13,522	8	192,062	8	12,530	192,062	174,334
Jute	1	1	20						
Silk	7	3	130	3	2,745	2	100	2,700	4,850
Woolen	7	4	520	3	2,420	3	470	2,420	2,450
Woolen, carpets	1	1	3,000	1	10,800	1	3,000	10,800	8,000
Woolen, knitting	1	1	210	1	840	1	210	840	440
Worsted	1	1	330	1	600	1	330	600	380
Trunks	3	3	190	1	4,320	1	30	4,320	6,000
Wood-working industries other than building:									
Billiard tables	1	1	30						
Boxes	2	1	80						
Cabinet-making	6								
Carving	1	1	13						
Coopering	11	8	391	3	332	3	33	332	360
Furniture manufacturing	8	5	1,133	2	1,224	2	153	1,224	1,920
Saddletree manufacturing	1								
Zinc	1	1	200						
MINING	182	94	43,367	64	705,327	54	17,252	679,097	1,256,856
Clay	1	1	100						
Coal	168	81	33,057	57	556,847	48	9,982	530,707	967,031
Copper	1	1	25	1	150				
Iron ore	13	4	460	2	8,355	2	120	8,355	11,000
Precious metals	3	3	6,600	3	138,600	3	6,600	138,600	275,000
Stone	5	3	3,065	1	1,375	1	550	1,375	1,325
Zinc	1	1	50						

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